

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 10, 1993

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 10, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray using the words of Issac Watts:

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.
A thousand ages in your sight
Are like an evening gone,
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.
O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Still be our guard while troubles last
And our eternal home. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER] to lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FILNER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

TAX BILL MARKUP BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, the weather these past few days has been wonderful. Lots of bright sunshine has been shining down on this city. But it seems that the sunshine hasn't reached some of my colleagues, specifically my Democrat colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee.

Last Thursday, the Ways and Means Committee Democrats voted to close their doors to the public while they mark up the tax bill. This is the tax bill that promises to be the largest tax increase in our history. Mr. Speaker, my constituents want to know what is going on. They want to know how members of the Ways and Means Committee will vote on the specific tax issues in the tax bill.

I am surprised by the Democrats' decision to close the doors. Decisions that should be made in public are being made in private. The American people are being denied their right to participate in the Government process because the Democrats are afraid to let the Sun shine in on their actions.

Mr. Speaker, I hope when the Ways and Means Committee reconvenes this week to finish consideration of the tax bill they will take advantage of the sunshine. The American people care about the process that will bring them more taxes, more spending, and a bigger government.

STATUE OF FREEDOM: NATIONAL GUARD COULD HAVE SAVED \$40,000

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. White, and also the firm that lifted the Statue of Freedom off the Capitol dome. This is good, that no damage came to the lady on the dome, and it needs a lot of repairs.

But the problem I have is that the whole agenda was wrong. The National Guard should have done this mission. They could have saved the taxpayers over \$40,000 by letting the National Guard do it.

Mr. Speaker, they did the job out in Texas several years ago. So I worry when a Government agency cannot come in and help another Government agency.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am glad it is over; the wrong folks did it, but I congratulate them. Nobody got hurt.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S REMAKE OF THE SPAGHETTI WESTERN

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's effort to beef-up the White House staff has obviously gotten some help from his Hollywood friends. Instead of releasing a new campaign reform proposal he has decided to go with a remake of the spaghetti western, "The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly." Unfortunately, instead of getting Clint Eastwood to star in this version, he has gotten Uncle Sam for the lead.

Mr. Clinton's plan has only the barest hint of the good by trying to reduce special interest influence in campaigns—an effort I pushed last year by limiting candidate PAC contributions to one-third of total contributions. However, Mr. Clinton's plan inexplicably allows the House and Senate to accept different levels of PAC money and does not go as far as he proposed in the campaign.

The part of the bad in Mr. Clinton's plan is played by public financing of congressional campaigns. A well-known phrase states "money is the mother's milk of politics." If that is the case then the public financing is truly food stamps for politicians. That leaves us with the ugly and there are plenty of characters here to play that role. The fact that reform will not take place until 1996 or that individual PAC contributions do not change at all for House candidates both qualify for the part of the ugly.

It is unfortunate for America that it is getting served a warmed-over plate of spaghetti in place of reform, but fortunate for President Clinton that truth in advertising does not apply to the movies or he would have to call this "The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly."

ADMINISTRATION COMMITTED TO PASSAGE OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM LEGISLATION

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I just want to call attention to, and applaud at the same time, the effort made by President Clinton last week in announcing that the administration was committed to the passage of campaign finance reform legislation in this session of Congress.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

This is not easy, because the whole existence of elected officials politically, at least, and electorally rests on the ability to raise money and to spend it wisely and thus, to succeed in reaching the voters.

So, for the President, the leader of the party, to make this move is an evidence of acceptance on his part that change needs to be made in most profound way in the electoral process.

It matches, at the same time, the large percentages of people in the country who wish change to be made.

As one who has not accepted PAC contributions, political action committee contributions, for two election cycles, I can say it is not exactly easy to change election finance, but it is possible and certainly reduced spending does enhance grassroots participation.

So, I look forward to working with Members in the House and the other body and with the President in passing solid campaign reform legislation in this term of Congress.

□ 1210

DEMOCRATS RAISE TAXES BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee is in the process of marking up a tax bill which promises to be the largest tax increase in our history. My constituents are very interested in this bill, and are eager to watch it progress through the Ways and Means Committee.

But it seems that some Democrats do not want the press and the public to know how they voted on specific tax increases. So what did the Democrats do? They voted to close the committee markup to the public.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, it seems that business as usual is flourishing here in Congress. The Democrats are about to raise your taxes and they went behind closed doors to do so.

I think this is an outrage. My constituents deserve to know what is going on in that committee room since they will be affected by all the tax increases. Just because the Democrats are too scared to let the sunshine in, decisions that should be made in public are being made behind closed doors. More taxes, more spending, and a bigger Government is what will result from their actions.

So, Mr. Speaker, if you happen to walk around the first floor of Longworth this week, make sure you do so on tiptoe—the Democrats are raising taxes and do not want to be disturbed.

CELEBRATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION'S WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYNE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that May 11, 1993, will mark the 25th anniversary of the Pennsylvania State Civil Service Commission's western regional office, located in Pittsburgh, PA.

Over 68,000 State and local civil service employees in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania look to the Pennsylvania State Civil Service Commission for information on job opportunities and work-related procedures and regulations. This office provides an essential service of communication to both the public at large and State and local government employees in particular.

Since the opening of the commission's western regional office in Pittsburgh on May 20, 1993, area residents have benefited from improved access to job information and expert guidance in dealing with State civil service regulations and procedures. The Pittsburgh office plays a key role today in making State and local government service more accessible to the people of western Pennsylvania.

The western regional office has also been responsible for managing a successful outreach program to recruit civil service candidates from area colleges and community organizations. This effort has been instrumental in advancing the goal of having a civil service work force which reflects the community it serves.

While honoring the 25th anniversary of the western regional office of the Pennsylvania State Civil Service Commission, it is appropriate also to commend the thousands of State and local government civil service employees in Pennsylvania who labor daily on behalf of their fellow citizens. All too often we fail to acknowledge the contribution of the men and women who provide the vital government services on which local citizens depend.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is fitting that we take this time at the Federal level to commend the efforts of both the western regional office of the Pennsylvania State Civil Service Commission and area State and local government workers. I hope my colleagues will join with me in expressing to them appreciation for the dedicated service they provide the people of Pennsylvania.

WAR CLOUDS OVER EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, war clouds are gathering over the heart of Europe again, the third time in this century. Now is preeminently the time for clear and analytical thinking.

Hopefully, clear and cool heads will prevail. I am hopeful. Even the Washington Post reported, "Secretary of State Warren Christopher, in his fifth

day of consultation with European allies, continued to encounter resistance to U.S. plans to launch air strikes against the Serbs and help arm the Bosnian Moslems." The Europeans understand that to enter the war in the Balkans is not only to enter a civil war, but to get involved in a real blood feud.

Our military leaders insist that caution must be used in our actions. The military leaders know that Bosnia is a real snakepit. It is comparable to the old, now dead Soviet Union going into Afghanistan. As the U.S.S.R. could not pacify Afghanistan, so too, the United States is not going to be able to bring peace in the Balkans. The American people are opposed to war in the Balkans.

Who then are the jingoists who want to send American men and women into combat in Bosnia? Not our military people, who have seen combat and have been shot at in anger in Vietnam, Panama, and other places. Our men and women in uniform are not advocating war. Well, who is then? All the martial music and jingoism is emanating from some of our politicians. And who are these politicians?

Well, there is Senator LUGAR. When did he last wear the uniform? Then there is Senator JOE BIDEN. What branch of the service did he serve in?

Well, there is President Clinton, our Commander in Chief; during the Vietnam war he ran off to England. Not only to protest the war in Vietnam but to lead demonstrations, to organize demonstrations against our fighting forces in Vietnam. How ironic that now he sits in the White House asking mothers' sons, those same mothers who lost husbands in Vietnam, is asking to send their sons to Bosnia.

To be perfectly frank: These are the sons of those fathers who President Clinton demonstrated against in the 1960's during the Vietnam war. How ironic then that he is now asking their sons to fight and die in Bosnia.

Mr. Speaker, the military situation in Bosnia may be covered by the fog of war, but here in Washington, President Clinton's policy is crystal clear.

He wants to send in American troops, against the best advice of our military leaders and our most experienced diplomats.

For the last 2 months, Bill Clinton has told the American people he will not send American troops into Bosnia.

But all this time, the President's emissaries have been working in NATO on a plan to send in up to 100,000 troops, 25,000 of which would be American, into Bosnia.

Secretary of State Christopher has done his best to head off the President's plan.

Two weeks ago, he set forth four conditions for committing American troops.

His counsel was eminently sensible and it provides a useful benchmark for judging President Clinton's policy.

His first proposal was that we must have a clear goal. But, what can the goal be, when Bosnia is in the midst of a civil war, a blood feud.

The White House says it is to create safe havens for the beleaguered Moslems. Certainly they need safe havens, but what happens after those havens are established?

Our troops would have to stay indefinitely. How can our troops stop the fighting?

Some 35 U.N. troops have already been killed, and that is just while guarding the relief convoys, not to say anything about trying to stop the fighting.

If our goal is to stop the fighting, many of our troops would be killed.

If our goal is to enforce the Vance-Owen peace plan our troops would have to patrol hundreds of miles of artificial borders, in rugged terrain, where all the advantages are with the warring factions.

The bottom line is, no matter what our goal is, our troops would be sitting ducks.

Secretary of State Christopher's second condition is that the American people must support the President's policy, but a clear majority of Americans are opposed to sending American troops into Bosnia.

The President has not spoken to the American people. He has not convinced the American people.

Europe knows more about the President's plans than do our own people, whose sons and daughters would do the fighting, and those taxpayers will pay the bills.

Americans see the basic unfairness of President Clinton's policy. They see Bosnia as Europe's problem, first and foremost.

The American people do not want to send American forces into war to fight for a third time this century in Europe. Moreover, if Americans knew that their Government had signed up to pay one-third of all U.N. peacekeeping costs, I think they would be furious. American taxpayers have already paid \$1 billion for our adventure in Somalia.

What would the costs be in Bosnia, where the armies have heavy weapons and all the supplies they need to keep fighting?

The third and fourth tests our Secretary of State put forward are how do we get out of Bosnia once we are in, and how do we succeed? How, indeed?

Last week, I met with a Cabinet member of the Hungarian Government. He told me that while he was all in favor of us getting involved in Bosnia, he said:

I have to be honest with you and tell you that if you Americans put troops into Bosnia, you Americans will still have troops in Bosnia at the turn of the century, and yes, you will have many casualties.

Mr. Speaker, I think that is what the American people have to realize if the

President does decide to send troops into Bosnia as is now the case.

America will be stuck in a real quagmire. Other nations will never commit their troops to Bosnia once we are committed.

The Vance-Owen plan may not be perfect, but it is every bit as good as we can realistically hope for in Bosnia. It is our only hope to avert war. But it is Europe's responsibility to put Vance-Owen into effect.

Had the Clinton administration endorsed the Vance-Owen plan rather than its off-again, on-again, lukewarm support, maybe, just maybe, we would be talking about a peaceful settlement today rather than preparing for war.

The only real chance for keeping America at peace lies in the American people. Let me illustrate:

When President Clinton decided to lift the ban on gays in the military—our Capitol, which if we get 250,000 calls in a day is a huge amount of calls—our Capitol got 470,000 calls. That is when President Clinton delayed the final decision until July 15. So the American people do run this Government and this country. So, too, today we must ask the American people to contact their Congressman, their Senator, and yes, their President, to register a strong "no" vote, a vote against war.

□ 1220

Mr. Speaker, we Americans do not want our Armed Forces to become a 911 for every troubled spot in the world, which is what is happening. I am concerned about what goes on here in Washington when in our Committee on Foreign Affairs a leading member of the Democrat Party and foreign policy expert said that America must be involved everywhere in the world. When I asked for a clarification, he reasserted that America must be involved in every conflict around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I in no way concur with this foreign policy, but it is the policy that is rapidly emerging under the Clinton administration. This is the same man who said that when he becomes President he will focus like a laser on the economy.

I think it is about time that we mind our own business. It is about time that we take care of our own people and our own problems first for a change. That should be our policy. It is not the United States obligation to get involved in every squabble around the world.

Mr. Speaker, the American people realize that it is easy to step into a quagmire like Bosnia, but it is almost impossible to extricate ourselves. We have examples like Vietnam. We have examples from the U.S.S.R. like Afghanistan. And there are many other historical examples.

Even with Somalia the people are not really being told the truth by the media and the politicians—the Amer-

ican people are not. That is why now it is called a U.N. operation. Did my colleagues notice that last week on TV it is now a U.N. operation? But what the American people were not told by the politicians and the media is that we still have 4,200 troops in Somalia, the backbone of the so-called U.N. operation.

Why are we there? Because, Mr. Speaker, once America pulls its troops out of Somalia, then the United Nations will not be there to enforce their so-called resolution in Somalia. U.S. troops are going to be engaged there in hostilities for a year or longer, 4,200 troops, and we have hundreds of other troops offshore in case something goes wrong.

Why? Because, Mr. Speaker, without the United States there is no effective U.N. presence; that is why. That resolution of keeping these 4,200 troops in Somalia will be before Congress very shortly, and yet the American people were told last week that it is not a United States operation. That is totally false. The politicians have spent billions of taxpayers' money in Somalia, and who knows how much more will be spent?

Mr. Speaker, I am very dubious about all these foreign entanglements. Last December, I and others said that we have to help the starving people of Somalia, but we did not want it to be a United States operation totally? We were told that by January 20 our troops would be out of Somalia, but January 20 came and went, and then we were told that our troops will be out by spring. Now we have a resolution coming before Congress that is going to keep our troops in for at least a year or longer, and Congress is going to put its imprimatur on the fact that these troops can be engaged in hostile action, and I predict to my colleagues that a year from now we will have another resolution saying that our troops have to be in for another year in Somalia.

Mr. Speaker, this is just an illustration of how easy it is to step into a trap, but it is almost impossible to extricate yourself. No one can put a cost on the lives that may be lost in Bosnia, but what our experience tells us is that, not only are we going to lose precious lives, but we are going to lose billions.

How much is it going to cost us? Well, let me tell my colleagues that it is going to cost us plenty because we know that once America stops bombing, America is going to pick up the tab for any of the damage, and after this experience, we are going to be told that every building in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the Balkans was bombed by the Americans, and the American taxpayers are going to open up their purse again, and there will go billions.

Where are all these people who say they are concerned about the deficit? I

say to my colleagues, "Stop to consider our actions."

Where are all the politicians who always, back home, talk about, "Hey, we're going to take care of America's economy; we're going to take care of our deficits?" Where are all these people? When they are back here, Mr. Speaker, they are always clamoring for more and more foreign intervention.

No, my fellow Americans. I say the best policy is to stay out of the conflict in Bosnia. You see, like other Americans I do not like to see what is going on in Bosnia, and I do not like to see the war going in Bosnia, but America did not start that war. They did that on their own. And what the people there started on their own, they can stop on their own.

No; Bosnia is no place for America.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FILNER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. McDERMOTT] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, America is embarking upon one of the most important debates in 50 years. The issue is health care reform. No issue affects more of us as directly or intimately.

The decisions Congress will make at the conclusion of this debate will be as important as any Congress has made in half a century.

A few days ago, I discussed the health care reform plan I have authored—H.R. 1200—the American Health Security Act.

It's a single-payer plan which would guarantee every American high-quality health insurance and high-quality health care.

Seventy-two Members of this body have joined me in cosponsoring it.

While my plan has more cosponsors—far and away more cosponsors—than any other health reform plan introduced so far, I know there are other plans and that there will be more to come.

The President, for example, is preparing a plan of his own. Other Members have introduced, or will introduce, their own plans.

Many of us share the same basic goals. The question is, do the plans we propose get us to those goals?

I have prepared a checklist of essential criteria which ought to be included in any health care reform plan. I want to share them with my colleagues today.

These are fundamental questions each Member should ask about any plan. If a specific plan—including my own—does not solve these problems or adequately address these issues, then it does not really accomplish the basic needs of fundamental health care reform.

I urge my colleagues—and the American people—to ask the following questions when considering the health care reform plans which will come before them in weeks to come:

First, does it provide insurance coverage to every American? Nearly 40 million Americans do not have health insurance coverage today.

That total increases by 100,000 each month. An almost equal number, nearly 40 million, are dangerously underinsured. Any reform proposal must extend quality coverage to these Americans.

It costs more not to provide insurance to everyone.

CBO report: Universal coverage in 1991 would have saved \$14 billion.

Second, is that coverage portable, stable and continuous? A major problem for people who have insurance is the fear that they will lose it if they move to another job. Often a new employer's plan won't cover a preexisting condition.

Third, is the standard benefit package comprehensive enough to prevent the need for a large secondary insurance market like Medigap which leads to two-tier medicine and uncontrollable costs?

In a democracy, it is important to have a quality health care system available to all. If the standard benefit package guaranteed to all citizens provides only minimal benefits, then some people will look for a better deal.

People will try to either buy out of the national system or buy more private insurance.

If people buy out of the system, you cannot control costs.

If the standard package of benefits is a generous one, people will stay in the system, preserving the ability to control costs.

Fourth, does it allow individuals or families to choose their own physician or other health care provider? Americans cite the ability to choose their own physician as the single most important aspect of any health care plan, even over cost and convenience.

They do so by large margins. One of the fundamental elements of healing is the relationship between the healer and the patient. If the patient has no choice, you take away an essential element of the health process.

Fifth, does it guarantee coverage regardless of physical condition or the presence of a preexisting condition?

Increasingly, insurance in this country is only available for those things for which you do not need insurance.

If you have a cancer, insurance companies will cover everything but cancer. If you have heart problems, they will cover everything but heart problems. Any reform plan must correct this fundamental problem.

Sixth, does it provide for effective, verifiable cost-containment? Currently, America's health care system essentially has no cost controls.

We cannot, as a nation or as individuals, afford this any longer. Any reform plan must have verifiable cost-containment.

Seventh, does the cost-containment apply to the entire health care delivery system without loopholes or exemptions for the secondary insurance market or self-insured entities?

It is increasingly difficult to control costs and stop wasteful spending if large numbers of people are outside the system. To be effective, cost-containment measures must be applied to the entire health care delivery system. If people or companies are allowed to opt out of the system, you then develop a two-tiered system of medicine, one that serves rich people and one that serves everyone else.

Eighth, is there one simplified Federal administrative system that applies to all Americans, rather than multiple bureaucracies which do the same thing for different groups?

A central goal of any health care reform plan should be to simplify the system to make it understandable for ordinary citizens and to make it easier to identify and eliminate waste. Overlapping layers of Federal health care bureaucracies for separate benefit programs needlessly waste health care dollars.

Ninth, does the health care delivery system enhance access to health care in rural areas and the inner cities?

More than 35 percent of Americans live in rural areas or inner cities. Both have been chronically underserved by the current health care system. Any national health care system must correct this inadequacy.

Tenth, does it enhance the quality of health care and eliminate interference between doctors and patients by insurance companies second guessing medical decisions?

Maintaining America's high quality of health care must be a fundamental goal of whatever health care reform plan America adopts.

Currently insurance companies require prior approval through precertification requirements for hospital admissions, length of hospital stays, and even for specific medical procedures. Insurance companies require this prior approval, even though they know nothing about the individual case at hand. Precertification requirements have not been effective in controlling health care costs, and they have not improved health care.

What we need is a system that allows doctors to make their own medical decisions, but which also teaches them how to deliver better medicine by developing better practice patterns.

Eleventh, does it provide for continuity of care?

If patients are forced to constantly change plans, care is disrupted. Many proposals would require individuals to be a member of the least expensive plan offered in a given year.

What happens if this year plan A is least expensive, but next year plan B is least expensive? The answer is, you quit plan A the second year and join plan B. Under most proposals, that switch would also, in all likelihood, require a switch in doctors, since doctors would work for the plan, not the individual patient.

What happens if the following year plan C is the least expensive? Under most plans, you switch plans—and doctors—again.

The disruption in care which would be the natural result of all this switching is obvious. When care is disrupted, the consequences are often very costly and dangerous.

Twelfth, does the system dramatically reduce administrative costs of the health care budget?

This chart just says it all about what is wrong with the current system.

Almost a quarter of all health care dollars in America are consumed by administrative expenses of insurance companies. This is simply unacceptable.

If we are to make the kinds of savings necessary to finance comprehensive health care coverage for all Americans this figure must be reduced. And it can be reduced.

For example, under Canada's single-payer system, less than 1 percent of all health care dollars are consumed by administrative expenses.

CBO report found a single-payer system would save doctors and hospitals 50 percent of their overhead costs.

Mr. Speaker, these are fundamental questions which must be asked of any health reform plan which comes before this body.

I urge my colleagues to use them as a yardstick to measure the plans we will be asked to consider, and thank you for allowing me this opportunity to discuss this important matter with my colleagues.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. LLOYD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for May 6 on account of personal business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McDERMOTT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. McDERMOTT, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROTH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROTH, for 60 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROTH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HUFFINGTON.
Mrs. VUCANOVICH.
Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
Mr. OXLEY.
Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
Mr. PACKARD.
Mr. FAWELL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McDERMOTT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HAMBURG.
Mr. OBERSTAR.
Mr. BRYANT.
Mr. ACKERMAN.
Mr. ROSE.
Mr. TORRES.
Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey in two instances.

Mr. CLEMENT.
Mr. STENHOLM.
Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.
Mr. SKELTON.
Mr. KLEIN.
Mr. COPPERSMITH.
Mr. CRAMER.
Mr. STOKES.
Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
Mr. HOEKSTRA.
Mr. BARTON of Texas.
Mr. FROST.
Mr. VISCLOSKEY.
Mr. MENENDEZ.
Mr. KING.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 11, 1993, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1176. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults [HKNC] for the 1992 program year, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1903(b)(2); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut:
H.R. 2048. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce multi-

candidate political committee contributions to congressional candidates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 2049. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit taxpayers to elect a nonincremental credit for 5 percent of their aerospace-related research expenditures in lieu of the incremental research credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROEMER (for himself, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. PENNY, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mrs. MALONEY):

H.R. 2050. A bill to terminate the space station *Freedom* and advanced solid rocket motor programs, and to redirect the savings therefrom to deficit reduction, and to National Aeronautics and Space Administration space and civil aviation programs; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. LEVY):

H.R. 2051. A bill to modify the project for navigation, Jones Inlet, NY; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. MORELLA:
H.R. 2052. A bill to extend the provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to leave-transfer programs for an additional 5 years, and to modify those programs to permit transfers of sick leave in addition to annual leave; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. KASICH, Mr. COX, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. HOKE, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. BARTLETT):

H.R. 2053. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 to include administrative costs in the estimated long-term costs to the Government of direct loan guarantees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. VISCLOSKEY:
H.R. 2054. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to develop a watershed management plan for the Lake George area of Indiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SPENCE:
H.J. Res. 194. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 19, 1993, as "National Historically Black Colleges Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH:
H. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution acknowledging Maj. Gen. Jesse Lee Reno and the 125th birthday of the city of Reno; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MANTON:
H. Res. 167. Resolution adjusting the status of an existing position on the Capitol Police for duty with respect to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 285: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 349: Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. TUCKER, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 396: Mrs. MINK and Ms. FOWLER.

H.R. 401: Mr. HOEKSTRA and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 746: Mr. LEACH, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. KASICH.

H.R. 749: Mr. COX.

H.R. 844: Mr. CHAPMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 1098: Mr. BUNNING.

H.R. 1141: Mr. GEKAS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. PAXON, Mr. DICKEY, and Mr. SCHAEFER.

H.R. 1158: Mr. DICKS and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1164: Ms. LOWEY and Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 1277: Mr. BAKER of California.

H.R. 1308: Mr. HOBSON and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1344: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. STARK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 1456: Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1493: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 1841: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1923: Mr. THORNTON.

H.R. 1945: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. EVERETT.

H.R. 1980: Mr. McCLOSKEY.

H.R. 1992: Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 1996: Ms. FOWLER.

H.J. Res. 95: Mr. KASICH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. MINK, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. FROST, and Mr. BALLENGER.

H.J. Res. 106: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.J. Res. 119: Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.J. Res. 122: Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. CALLAHAN,

Mr. STUDDS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WISE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. DANNER, Mr. EWING, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. VOLKMER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. BROWDER.

H. Con. Res. 68: Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. KASICH, Mr. LEVY, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H. Con. Res. 74: Mr. CAMP and Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Con. Res. 95: Mr. SKELTON, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H. Res. 32: Mr. WISE and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H. Res. 122: Mr. LAZIO, Mr. PARKER, Mr. McDADE, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MINGE, and Mrs. MORELLA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE DAVIS-BACON REFORM ACT OF 1993

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues HARRIS FAWELL, TIM VALENTINE, BILL GOODLING, SONNY MONTGOMERY and JIM INHOFE to introduce legislation to make much needed reforms of the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931. Senator LARRY CRAIG is introducing companion legislation in the Senate.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires that the minimum wage that contractors on federally financed construction, repair, and alteration contracts pay each separate classification of worker be those determined to be locally prevailing by the Department of Labor. Although Davis-Bacon was originally intended to ensure that Federal construction contracts reflected private practices, it has come to operate counter to its original purpose. Often the prevailing rates set by the Department of Labor are significantly higher than the actual averages for the locality, disrupting the local labor standards it was meant to preserve. The burdensome requirements of Davis-Bacon discourage many small and minority-owned firms from even bidding on Federal work, reducing competition and driving up the cost to the Federal Government in construction projects. CBO estimates that even with regulatory changes that limit the inflationary impact of Davis-Bacon, the act increases Federal construction costs by at least 2.1 percent. Other estimates of the cost premium to the Federal Government resulting from Davis-Bacon have been much higher.

Earlier this year, President Clinton submitted an ambitious plan to confront our massive Federal debt. In his State of the Union Address, President Clinton said that there should be no sacred cows in the budget and called on Congress to come find additional areas to cut spending. On the Budget Committee, we responded to that challenge by providing for \$63 billion in additional spending cuts. One of the potential areas that the Budget Committee suggested as a step that Congress could take to meet the spending cut target was Davis-Bacon reform. The budget resolution passed by the House included report language stating that:

The House Budget Committee urges the House Committee of jurisdiction on the Davis-Bacon Act to study the potential for possible savings to the federal government from the reform of the Act and report reform legislation to the full House of Representatives.

Davis-Bacon is a budget issue because it goes to the question of how efficiently and effectively a part of the Federal contracting sys-

tem works. It is a budget issue because, under the status quo, the Government—and therefore the taxpayer—is not getting a dollar's worth of construction for every dollar spent.

We must begin making the tough choices necessary to reduce the deficit. In an era of \$300-plus billion deficits, we cannot continue maintaining the status quo in running the Government. We will have to make sacrifices that include reductions in Government benefits and services and possibly the complete elimination of some programs. Reforming Davis-Bacon is precisely the type of policy change we must make if we are ever to put the deficit on a sustainable, downward path.

Our bill would make several reforms to remedy these problems, restore the act more closely to its original intent and to move Congress a step closer to the goal established by the Budget Committee. It would increase the threshold for projects that are covered by the act to \$500,000, allow the use of semi-skilled helpers on Federal construction projects and reduce the paperwork requirements under the act. Work performed by volunteer labor and projects funded primarily by State and local governments would be exempted from the requirements of Davis-Bacon. Finally, our bill would establish a statutory definition of prevailing wage and codify several Department of Labor regulations that have improved the accuracy of wage determinations. I am inserting a summary of our bill for the RECORD.

These reforms will open up Federal contracting practices to small and minority contractors who have been priced out of even attempting to compete for Federal construction contracts. It will reduce the administrative burdens on contractors and the Federal Government. Perhaps most importantly, these reforms would further the goals of increased Government efficiency and deficit reduction by reducing the cost to the American taxpayer of Federal construction projects by approximately \$4 billion in budget authority and \$3 billion in outlays without reducing Government activities, benefits, or quality of goods.

In the next several weeks and months this body will have to make many tough choices. The entire Federal Government must undergo a complete review. Some programs will undoubtedly be eliminated and others will be significantly reduced. We should reform the Davis-Bacon Act to ensure that we get the most out of our Federal construction dollar.

This legislation is a middle-of-the road compromise between repeal and the status quo. I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

SUMMARY OF DAVIS-BACON REFORM BILL

1. Increase the threshold for coverage to contracts greater than \$500,000, with provisions prohibiting contract-splitting. This would open up federal construction to many small businesses that are unable to compete for contracts because of Davis-Bacon requirements. 85% of the total dollar volume of

all federal construction would be subject to Davis-Bacon.

2. Allow the use of semi-skilled helpers on projects covered by Davis-Bacon in areas where the use of helpers is an identifiable practice to bring federal projects, would bring federal construction practices in line with the private sector. Codify the definition of helpers established by the Department of Labor, validated by nine years of court tests, that carefully defines helpers to prevent the substitution of helpers for skilled workers. Helpers are utilized now on more than 70% of private construction projects.

3. Define prevailing wages as the entire range of wages paid to the corresponding class of workers in an area. This would reflect locally prevailing wages more fully and accurately, while providing the basic protections intended by the Act. The Davis-Bacon Act currently contains no definition of prevailing wage.

4. Reduce the requirement under the Copeland Act for payroll reports on Davis-Bacon projects from weekly to quarterly. The costs to federal contractors in complying with these paperwork requirements has been estimated to be between \$50 and \$100 million.

5. Exclude state and local projects in which less than ¼ of the funding is provided by the federal government from Davis-Bacon wage levels. This formula was used in the Revenue Sharing program to prevent local projects from being burdened by federal wage regulations when the federal government's financial participation in the project is negligible.

6. Exempt volunteer labor from Davis-Bacon provisions. There is an exemption under the National Housing Act for volunteer labor, but not in any other program. Under current law, volunteer workers must be paid Davis-Bacon wage levels, and cannot return the money in any project in which there are any federal funds involved, such as a community redevelopment program.

7. Codify regulations requiring separate wage surveys for rural and urban areas, which prevent the disruption of local labor markets by importing dissimilar wage levels and work rules from dissimilar areas.

8. Codify regulations excluding wages paid on federal projects, from prevailing wage surveys. This is consistent with the longstanding intent of the Act that prevailing wages be based on wage levels in the private sector.

9. Require annual GAO and DOL reports on the economic impact of Davis-Bacon and these reforms.

10. Technical amendments to ensure that any back pay due is paid directly to workers and to apply Davis-Bacon uniformly under the approximately 70 laws incorporating the Act by reference.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STENHOLM-FAWELL DAVIS-BACON REFORM ACT OF 1993

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Davis-Bacon Reform Act of 1993 with my colleague from Texas, Mr. CHARLIE STENHOLM. This measure is intended to provide long-overdue reforms to the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 in order to restore the act to its original purpose—ensuring that Federal contracts reflect prevailing private practices.

Currently, the prevailing wage rates determined by the Department of Labor are generally substantially higher than the actual average for the locality, reflecting the union rate of pay rather than the wages paid by local small and minority-owned contractors. This artificially high rate, coupled with extremely burdensome paperwork requirements, discourages many small and minority-owned firms from even bidding on Federal contracts and increases the cost of Federal construction projects to the American taxpayers. A recent Congressional Budget Office [CBO] study estimated that the Davis-Bacon Act increases Federal construction costs by at least 2.1 percent.

Our bill would achieve significant savings by increasing the threshold for construction projects covered by the act from the current level of \$2,000 to \$500,000. It would also exclude State and local projects in which less than one-fourth of the funding is provided by the Federal Government from Davis-Bacon wage levels and exempt volunteer labor from the requirements of the act. Our reform bill would also substantially reduce the paperwork burden by reducing the requirements for submission of payroll reports from weekly to quarterly. The measure would also address the inflationary wage rates by defining prevailing wages as the entire range of wages paid to a class of workers in an area. Finally, our reform effort also allows the unlimited use of helpers in areas where use of helpers is an identifiable practice.

Taken together, these reforms will restore the integrity of prevailing labor practices while ensuring that small and minority-owned businesses in the area have equal opportunity to bid on Federal contracts. The bill will also reduce the act's administrative burdens and will save the taxpayers' money on Federal construction projects.

I am pleased to be working with the gentleman from Texas on this important legislation and I urge all of our colleagues to cosponsor this measure.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. JAMES E. MILLER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Rear Adm. Jim Miller,

Supply Corps, U.S. Navy, as he retires upon completion of over 36 years of faithful service to the Nation.

A native of San Diego, CA, he completed studies at the University of Redlands. Subsequently, he earned a master's degree in management from the Naval Postgraduate School and graduated with distinction from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Commissioned an ensign in December 1956, Jim has been assigned the toughest assignments. His sea tours include the destroyer U.S.S. *Kidd* (DD 661), where he served during the QueMoy-Matsu crisis of 1957–58; the repair ship U.S.S. *Delta* (AR 9); and the combat stores ship U.S.S. *Mars* (AFS 1). He gained extensive experience while assigned duties at Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard; at North Island Naval Air Station; at the Navy Subsistence Office; as executive officer at both the Charleston Naval Supply Center and the Ships Parts Control Center; and as commander of the Subsistence Field Activities at the Defense Personnel Support Center. Jim was assigned as the staff director to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Spares Program Management in the Pentagon; then as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply Readiness for the Commander, Task Force 73, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and later as the Director, Supply Operations/Fleet Supply Officer for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Adm. Jim Miller was assigned as the Vice Commander and later as the Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command and 37th Chief of Supply Corps, where he served in one of the most demanding and crucial flag-rank billets. Through his dynamic leadership, Jim caused dramatic, worldwide improvements in logistics and inventory policy. Recognized as one of the Navy's foremost logisticians, he was selected to be the principal architect for Middle East theater operations and contributed greatly to unprecedented supply support for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Jim's logistics insight, keen intelligence, and sound counsel were recognized by the highest levels of Navy leadership and he played a key role in planning for and downsizing the Navy. By employing comprehensive corporate strategies and applying total quality leadership concepts, Jim directed the Naval Supply Systems Command with distinction in its fleet support mission, and has postured the Command for the 21st century.

Jim has been designated a Surface Warfare Supply Corps officer and has received the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit with two Gold Stars, Meritorious Service Medal with two Gold Stars, and the Navy Commendation Medal.

A man of Admiral Miller's talent and integrity is rare indeed. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure to recognize him before my colleagues, and to wish him "Fair Winds and Following Seas," as he brings to a close a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Naval Service.

THE 1993 NALC FOOD DRIVE

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 15, letter carriers in all 50 States will collect nonperishable food donations left by mailboxes. The carriers will take the food to a central postal station for use by local food banks.

This wonderful program supports community food banks throughout the country. In 1991, a 10-city pilot food drive collected 296 tons of food. This year, I understand that organizers hope to collect several thousand tons of food for food banks to distribute to the needy.

I want to encourage the public to participate in the 1993 NALC food drive. In Arizona's First Congressional District, the letter carriers in Mesa, NALC branch 3756; Phoenix, NALC branch 576; and Tempe, NALC branch 2688, will collect food donated by the public on each carrier's route. Let's all pitch in and help feed the hungry.

THANKS, CELEBRITY READERS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating an important program in the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey, the Celebrity Read Program. The program asks adults, both famous and not so famous, to come into the school system and read a passage to students about an important historical event involving people of color. The program then asks the participant to share a few of their life experiences with the class.

The program this year had 200 adult readers participate and they read to 5,000 students in 24 elementary schools. Some of the more well-known readers were former New York Giant football players Harry Carson, George Martin, and Joe Morris; Carrie Smith, jazz singer and star of the Broadway show "Black and Blue"; and many local politicians. I believe the most important component of the celebrity read program is the fact that their definition of celebrity is local business people, entrepreneurs and everyday citizens from the community. They explain that "people from all walks of life and at various levels of accomplishment can serve as a source of inspiration to our inner-city youth."

It warms my heart that in the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey there are organizations that are acting on the phrase "I believe the children are our future" and doing something to help them become prepared to take their rightful place. Thank you to the Celebrity Read Program and to the 200 Celebrity Readers for taking time to interact with the leaders of the next generation—our most valuable possession—our youth.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me this opportunity to share with my colleagues

some of the exciting things we are doing in New Jersey to ensure our future.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO RICHARD J. BOGOMOLNY, CHAIRMAN OF THE ANTIDEFAMATION LEAGUE REGIONAL BOARD

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual from my congressional district, Richard J. Bogomolny. For the past 5 years, Dick Bogomolny has served as chairman of the Northern Ohio Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League. He departs the post after a distinguished career at the helm of this great organization.

Under the leadership of Dick Bogomolny, the Anti-Defamation League has been a moving force in the fight against prejudice and bigotry. The league has been successful in its efforts to foster improved community relations and, at the same time, encourage dialogue with the African-American community, Catholics, and others.

Mr. Speaker, we are indebted to Dick Bogomolny for his tireless efforts to create the World of Difference Program in northeast Ohio. The program, aimed at reducing prejudice through education, has reached thousands of teachers and students throughout the region. Just recently, the Community Relations Board of Cleveland recognized the Anti-Defamation League for fostering improved race relations through A World of Difference. The entire community has benefited from this outstanding resource.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my close working relationship with members of the Anti-Defamation League over the years. I am equally proud of my close association and friendship with Dick Bogomolny. He is an individual of the highest integrity whom I greatly admire and respect. As Dick relinquishes the chairman of the Anti-Defamation League Regional Board, I take this opportunity to commend him for a job well done.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. EMMETT J. CONRAD, TRAILBLAZER FOR EQUALITY

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, a huge vacuum has been created by the death on April 24, 1993, of Dr. Emmett J. Conrad, 69, a longtime devoted leader in education, medicine, and the fight for equal opportunity in Texas.

Few of our fellow citizens have so distinguished themselves in so many areas of service to their communities or to society—as a soldier, as a hospital surgeon and chief of staff, as a member of his local school board and the Texas Board of Education, as presi-

dent of the Greater Dallas Community of Churches, and as an aggressive opponent of discrimination.

Born the youngest of six children into humble circumstances in Baton Rouge, LA, in 1923, Dr. Conrad remained committed throughout his life to giving every child the opportunities he fought to achieve for himself and other African-Americans.

Before his Army service in World War II, he had begun his premedical studies at Baton Rouge's Southern University. His outstanding performance on an Army IQ test earned him a scholarship to complete his undergraduate education at Stanford University.

Dr. Conrad earned his medical degree at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, TN. He interned at St. Louis Hospital and spent 2 years as a captain at an Air Force Base in Illinois before moving to Dallas to be St. Paul Medical Center's first African-American staff surgeon in 1955. In 1981, he became the hospital's first African-American chief of staff.

Throughout his practice in Dallas, Dr. Conrad maintained his office in the same African-American community in which he started.

That community, too, provided the impetus for his decades of involvement in improving public education. He and other African-American parents became distressed at the second-class status of schools in south Dallas and their being placed in undesirable locations.

Dr. Conrad and others complained and protested. Then he close to blaze yet another trail toward equal opportunity, running for and winning election in 1967 to an at-large position on the Dallas Independent School District Board of Trustees.

In the 10 years he served on the board, Dr. Conrad championed the integration of administrative staffs, the end to lingering discrimination, and the institution of free lunch programs for poor students.

He was a tireless leader and role model. As Kathryn Gilliam, who has served on the Dallas School Board since 1974, noted Dr. Conrad "served as a guiding force during the years when I was just a novice * * * was extremely interested in young people becoming involved, and he was always willing to work to see that people were on track in terms of holding elective office. * * * He will be sorely missed."

Since 1982, Dr. Conrad, who was reelected to a third term last November, had served as a member of the State Board of Education, District 13, a position which he used to fight for quality education for all children including reforms such as the establishment of pre-kindergarten programs, teacher competency and student proficiency testing, and no-pass, no-play rules to insure that education is the highest priority of our schools.

Perhaps 30-year family friend Excella Dillard paid him the highest tribute in remembering: "He was a person who kept his word for anything he promised to do for you. He was a person interested in doing good things for everybody."

Quite simply, Dr. Emmett Conrad's achievements, his compassion, and his pursuit of social justice have justifiably earned him an important place in our history and the hearts of those whose lives he touched.

WATERTOWN CONSTRUCTION CO.

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, in 1973 the Watertown Construction Co. was formed and began operations after successfully bidding a project for the Watertown, CT, school district. The company's founder, Robert Santamaria, and one other employee began this project on April 23, 1973. Since then, the Watertown Construction Co. has built roads, bridges, schools, churches, and libraries for the people of Connecticut.

The company has struggled through hard times and has prospered during periods of economic growth. It has continued to grow because of its philosophy which places the needs of its employees and sound financial management ahead of profit. The company maintains a skilled work force through continuous training and, as a result, many employees have been with Watertown Construction for over 18 years. During the last recession, Mr. Santamaria submitted proposals for new construction projects with little or no profit margins in order to maintain the company's viability and its skilled work force. This strategy obviously worked.

Today, I join the management and workers of the Watertown Construction Co. in celebrating their 20th birthday. They have worked hard and they have prospered. I applaud them for jobs well done and wish them many years of continued success.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON MOVIN MAVS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as Congressmen representing the city of Arlington, TX, and on behalf of the entire Texas congressional delegation, we would like to convey our congratulations to the University of Texas at Arlington Wheelchair Basketball Team.

On February 28, 1993, the UTA Movin Mavs captured their third consecutive national championship. On Thursday of this week, they will become the first wheelchair basketball national champs to be received by the President of the United States in the White House.

Our State is, of course, very proud of this extraordinary team. And, people throughout our Nation as well can find inspiration in the individual battle that each team member waged to overcome disability and become a champion.

Our thanks and our congratulations to the 1993 UTA Movin Mavs Wheelchair Basketball Team:

James Anthony Hayes, coach; Lee Castillo, assistant coach; Chee Ho, assistant coach; Juan Pulido, manager; Jesus Alamillo; William

Hernandez; Bobby Holcomb; Don Bradley Michael; Chhaly Mak; Phung Tran; Dennis Harrison; Jason C. Van Beek; and Ciprian Falcon.

TRIBUTE TO T. ALVIN BLACKWELL

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a personal friend, Mr. T. Alvin Blackwell, on the occasion of his retirement from the Health Care Authority of the city of Huntsville, AL.

Mr. Speaker, when the city of Huntsville assumed ownership of Huntsville Hospital in 1961, it appointed five community leaders to its Board of Control. One of these five community leaders is T. Alvin Blackwell. He was elected chairman of the board in 1968, and subsequently served in that capacity for 24 years. Although he retired from the board on April 12, he remains today, three decades later, the hospital's senior statesman, a voice of unequaled experience, and above all, the hospital's conscience and heart.

Born in Madison County, Alvin grew up during the Depression. As a young man during World War II, he joined the Navy Seabees and saw action in the Pacific theater. Upon returning to the United States after the war, he entered the University of Alabama. He later joined G.W. Jones & Sons, where he worked for 23 years. After leaving G.W. Jones, he opened his own real estate firm, which he continues to manage to this day. Recently, Alvin and his wife Gertrude celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Besides Huntsville Hospital, his other great passions include his two grandchildren, Heather and Tommy, and the University of Alabama in Huntsville, an institution which owes its existence to the far-sightedness of local community leaders, one of whom is Alvin Blackwell.

In the past, Alvin has been recognized by the Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce as its Citizen of the Year, an award given annually to the community leader who has made the greatest contribution to the community. This award is reserved for people who have given of themselves selflessly over many years. In 1991 he received the William C. Gorgas Award from the Alabama Medical Association, given annually to the lay person who makes the greatest contribution to the medical profession. He has also served with distinction on the Madison County Draft Board, the Huntsville Board of Economic Development, the University of Alabama in Huntsville Foundation Board of Trustees, the executive committee of the Madison County Democratic Party, Alcoholics Anonymous, the Lions Club, the Salvation Army, and the Pathfinders.

Alvin's greatest commitment, however, and much of this time, has been to Huntsville Hospital, and to health care for the citizens of north Alabama and southern Tennessee. As great as his commitment to the hospital is Alvin's commitment to the underprivileged. As a member of the hospital's board, and as its chairman for nearly 30 years, Alvin serves as the hospital's heart and soul. He has guided

the hospital through the years of prosperity and growth, but has never let it forget its original mission—health care to the people of north Alabama regardless of their ability to pay.

Alvin Blackwell has provided Huntsville Hospital, Huntsville, and Madison County with exemplary leadership, stewardship, and direction. I salute him today and wish to make a matter of public record my respect, admiration, and appreciation.

THE FUTURE OF HEALTH CARE: HOFFMANN LA-ROCHE

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a leader in the U.S. health care industry. Hoffmann-La Roche, headquartered in Nutley, NJ, is setting the standard for the future of the industry.

I wish to recognize the contribution of Hoffmann-La Roche because the health care industry is of special importance to New Jersey. This is true for two reasons: First, health products manufacturing is New Jersey's No. 1 manufacturing industry; second, New Jersey is the nation's No. 1 health products manufacturing State, as 6 of the 14 pharmaceutical companies in the Fortune 500 are headquartered there.

Mr. Speaker, Hoffmann-La Roche embodies the dedicated and innovative spirit associated with these New Jersey success stories. As one of the world's leading research-intensive health care companies, Roche has discovered, developed, and introduced numerous important prescription pharmaceuticals. Roche is also has distinguished itself as a leading provider of diagnostic products and clinical testing services, home infusion therapy services, vitamins and fine chemicals for human animal nutrition, as well as animal feed additives and veterinary products. Recognized for excellence in both biotechnology and traditional chemistry, Roche is also pioneering the commercial development of polymerase chain reaction [PCR] technology, a revolutionary advance in diagnostics that promises to enhance the early detection of AIDS, cancer and a host of genetic diseases.

Unfortunately, I must note that this revolutionary technology is having to be utilized fight a battle long thought to have been won in this country. I am referring to TB. I know that every Member in this Chamber is aware of the return of this scourge. What every Member may not be aware of is the efforts of Mr. Irwin Lerner, chairman of the board of Hoffmann-La Roche, to combat this dreaded disease.

Working with the New York Public Health Research Institute [PHRI], Mr. Lerner recently announced the establishment in New York of the PHRI TB Center. This unique facility is dedicated to containing the spread of tuberculosis, particularly the multidrug resistant strains that are making the recent resurgence on the disease so disturbing. Roche is uniquely qualified to help and did not hesitate to do so. Roche is a leading funder of this project

and is also pursuing the principal goal of applying the PCR technology to the development of rapid and accurate tests to detect TB.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that those looking toward the future of health care in the United States will recognize the service and dedication demonstrated by both Mr. Lerner and Hoffmann-La Roche's new president and CEO, Mr. Patrick J. Zenner. We must invest in extensive research and development in order to succeed. Hoffmann-La Roche deserves praise for its investment of \$1 billion a year in continuing to search for cures as well as improved methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

Hoffmann-La Roche has also addressed its corporate responsibility to the well-being of the community it serves. Their initiatives include the Roche Indigent Patient Program, which provides products free to physicians treating people who lack medical insurance or other financial means; their "Corporate Initiatives for a Drug Free Workplace," motivating corporate leaders to implement practical drug abuse policies and programs; and their Parenting Premier, a new community health initiative which provides education and support for parents with premature infants. Hoffmann-La Roche deserves our recognition for their commitment to their slogan, "Working Today for a Healthier Tomorrow."

YOUTHFUL CRIME AND THE DEFICIT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, crime, particularly among America's youth, is rampant, and our traditional methods of incarceration are failing to meet today's demand both in relation to their capacity and their recidivism prevention. Many first-time, nonviolent youthful offenders are never encouraged by our system to change their destructive behaviors either because there is a lack of facilities or because the youth are placed with hardened criminals who lead them further astray. Unfortunately, though, the national and States' budget crises severely limit the scale to which government can further respond to this problem. That is why the bill I introduced is so important; it effectively confronts both youthful crime and the deficit.

My bill would assist States and localities in establishing boot camp prisons for nonviolent, youthful offenders without spending additional Federal funds. All around the Nation, these boot camps are proving not only to be more cost-effective than traditional incarceration, but also, and more importantly, more effective in turning these youth away from a life in crime. In addition, the Federal Government is in the process of closing and disposing of unneeded military bases, which could easily be renovated into such camps. While not all military bases being closed are suitable for boot camps, ones located in heavily residential areas for instance, I believe that many of these closed bases would be ideal. My bill does not mandate, but only makes it easier

for, States and localities to create boot camps for nonviolent youths at these sites.

Specifically, what my bill proposes to do is threefold: First, give State and local governments who would like to establish a non-violent, youthful offender boot camp first priority in reusing closed military bases; second, redirect some current Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] discretionary funds to increase the number of seed money grants for these boot camps; and third, direct the Department of Defense, in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, to develop a model boot camp based on military training and discipline. The practical effect of this bill will make it financially easier for States and localities, if they desire, to create a boot camp for these nonviolent youth by turning over unwanted military base property free of charge for the conversion into a boot camp. The bill's change in BJA grant funding will, using last year's spending figures, mean an increase in boot camp seed money from \$1.5 to around \$4.5 million. Finally, by calling on the combined experience of the Armed Forces and Bureau of Prisons, we can develop an effective, model boot camp program that States and localities could copy to avoid unnecessarily spending their scarce resources on program development and experimentation.

Although my bill will not solve all our crime problems relating to American youths, I believe it is a step in the right direction. By reprioritizing existing resources, both closed military bases and grant moneys, we are wisely using our scarce means to help States and localities address a fundamental social problem, and we are giving misguided youth the opportunity to acquire the discipline and direction needed for a successful and prosperous life before they become hardened, career criminals. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to examine and then support my legislation.

WILTON LANNING DAY

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, congratulate and thank Mr. Wilton Lanning for his selfless dedication to the city of Waco and for his efforts to preserve a part of our city's past.

Mr. Lanning's crowning achievement is the restoration and conversion of the original Dr. Pepper bottling plant into a first-class museum.

Wilton Lanning began formulating his dream in the early 1950's when the original Dr. Pepper plant was heavily damaged by a tornado that ripped through the Waco business district.

The Dr. Pepper Museum under Wilton Lanning's dedicated guidance was officially opened in May 1991. Since then thousands of visitors have toured the historical plant where the Dr. Pepper drink was blended, bottled and shipped across the country. That unique experience would not be available if it were not for the tireless efforts of Wilton Lanning.

I ask my colleagues to join me and the citizens of Waco by proclaiming May 11 as Wil-

ton Lanning Day. Mr. Lanning brought a bit of the past into the future for all to learn from and enjoy.

THE EXPEDITED COASTAL RESOURCES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to address coastal erosion problems in my Nassau County district. The Expedited Coastal Resources Improvement Act seeks to cut through bureaucratic red tape in Federal coastal management efforts along the south shore of Long Island.

The Nor'easter that struck much of the east coast in December 1992 caused extensive damage to many of Long Island's beaches. President Bush declared New York City and Long Island Federal disaster areas. Particularly hard hit was Point Lookout and the barrier beaches of Long Beach Island, both in my district.

My legislation seeks to provide a long-term solution to replenishing these devastated beaches by eliminating bureaucratic roadblocks.

Under the Water Resources Development Act, the Army Corps of Engineers is required to do a section 933 study which determines whether or not it is economically justifiable to dredge Jones Inlet and use the sand to replenish the barrier beaches on Long Beach Island. This study must be done by the local Corps office and then be sent to Washington for final approval.

Incredibly enough, this particular study began in April 1992 and is not expected to be approved by Washington until May 28, 1993. As a result, our barrier beach communities have been held hostage in a tangle of red tape. The Expedited Coastal Resources Improvement Act will allow the Corps to get their shovels in the sand and start work on dredging and beach replenishment without unnecessary bureaucratic tie-ups. In short, my bill will permit the Corps to do the necessary dredging and beach replenishment work without having to perform a section 933 study each and every time.

Eliminating this unnecessary step in the Federal Government's maintenance of Jones Inlet will save both time and money. This is a common sense approach to bureaucratic gridlock. Expediting dredging and beach replenishment will result in a more timely and cost-effective completion of this important component of the overall coastal resource management program on the south shore.

I am pleased that my Nassau County colleague DAVID LEVY has joined in sponsoring this important measure. This legislation also enjoys the full support of local officials as well as the thousands of Long Islanders who will be able to continue to enjoy the sun, surf, and sand of our beautiful coastal resources.

25TH ANNIVERSARY SALUTE TO THE MIGUEL TEURBE-TOLON MASONIC LODGE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Miguel Teurbe-Tolon Masonic Lodge of west New York on recently celebrating their 25th anniversary.

The lodge was founded on March 3, 1968, and named after the Cuban patriot, who along with several others, helped design the Cuban national flag in the 1840's. At the time, Teurbe-Tolon was fighting for Cuban independence from Spain.

The three blue stripes symbolize the three regions of Cuba; the two white stripes the purity of the independence struggle; the red triangle in the left corner the bloodshed in the independence struggle; and the white star the island of Cuba.

Today, the Teurbe-Tolon Lodge, as it has done for the past 25 years, is working for the liberation of Cuba from a modern tyranny. Throughout long years in exile, lodge members have raised their voices in defense of political prisoners in Cuba and for the reestablishment of democratic principles on their beloved island.

During their time in exile, lodge members have become good citizens in their adopted country.

On the occasion of their 25th anniversary, I wish to commend the members of the lodge for their contributions.

LAKE GEORGE, IN, WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to authorize the development of a comprehensive watershed management plan for northwest Indiana's Deep River Basin, which includes Deep River, Lake George, Turkey Creek, and other related tributaries. The communities of Hobart, Lake Station, and Merrillville, IN, would greatly benefit from the implementation of this plan.

The sediment cleanup of Lake George was first authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) and the project has received Federal funding since 1990. The project includes flood control, environmental enhancement, and recreational development for an area that comprises the 282-acre Lake George, Turkey Creek, and Deep River in the vicinities of Hobart and Lake Station, IN.

However, the successful completion of the Lake George project is dependent upon a detailed, comprehensive investigation of the watershed, beyond the scope of the existing Lake George study authority. The legislation I am introducing today would facilitate the eval-

uation of how to sufficiently control the current and long-term sediment quality and quantity, address chronic flooding problems and the safety of Lake George Dam, and ensure the proper management of endangered wetlands.

In addition, a comprehensive watershed management plan is essential to determine the placement of sediment traps for the authorized Lake George project. Taxpayer dollars would be saved by instituting effective land use management techniques and trapping sediments before they reach Lake George. It is possible that sediment flow could be relieved in the unauthorized tributaries. In sum, future costs could be drastically reduced by developing and implementing a comprehensive management plan, which would result in less costly sediment traps and much needed flood relief for the communities of Hobart and Lake Station, IN. Additionally, the development of a comprehensive plan could alleviate the need for a costly dredging of Lake George in the future.

It is my hope that this bill will enhance our ongoing efforts to develop and implement sound, reasonable, and long-term solutions to the watershed management problems faced by the Lake George area, as well as the rest of northwest Indiana. I would hope to have your support, and the support of my other colleagues in the House of Representatives, in advancing this important legislation.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1942-43 GRADUATING CLASS OF THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 37 surviving members of the 1942-43 graduating class of the College of Aeronautics of Flushing, NY. For more than 62 years, the College of Aeronautics has moved forward on its mission to educate students for careers in aircraft maintenance, avionics, and aeronautical design. In 1964, it was approved as a technical junior college and became a 4-year college in 1986.

On May 15, 1963, 37 of the surviving members of the graduating class of 1942-43 will be holding a 50th reunion. Against the background of the darkest hours of World War II, these men began a career in aeronautics that would span the greatest technological leaps forward that finally brought humans into outer space. Serving at every level of responsibility, these graduates helped maintain our national air fleets and helped design civilian and military aircraft ranging from the DC-3 to the 747, and from the Helicat to the F-117.

These alumni represent only a small fraction of the 18,000 people graduated from the College of Aeronautics. All in the seventies and retired, these graduates represent the fine tradition of their school, bringing honor and distinction upon themselves as well as our great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the Members of the House of Representatives to join with me now

in honoring these most unique individuals for 50 years of dedicated service to the aeronautical program of our country.

WELCOME HER MAJESTY QUEEN SIRIKIT

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored on behalf of my fellow Tennesseans to extend a very warm welcome to Her Majesty Queen Sirikit of Thailand on the occasion of her visit to the United States.

Her Majesty is well known here in the United States and elsewhere as a strong advocate of the welfare of the Thai people. Equally as important, Her Majesty has extended the safety of her country to refugees displaced by problems in neighboring countries. This generosity and compassion has eased the suffering of untold millions of people.

Her Majesty has also helped lead efforts to develop her country economically. Her tireless dedication has improved the quality of life of her fellow citizens, particularly through education and health programs.

We in Tennessee have a special relationship with Her Majesty and Thailand. Recently, the Thais opened a ceramic tile manufacturing facility in Clarksville, just outside my district. It has been a great success and is the first of what I hope will be many more direct ties between Tennessee and Thailand.

Mr. Speaker, over the last year it has been my pleasure to meet and become friends with many Thai Government leaders and business people. It is clear from our conversations the great respect in which they hold Her Majesty. As such, it is with great anticipation that I look forward to meeting Her Majesty and welcoming her personally to the United States.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 667

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce my cosponsorship of H.R. 667, legislation which will codify the existing ban on homosexuals in the military.

When President Clinton announced his intention to lift the ban on homosexuals in the armed services, I had grave misgivings. As someone who served 21 years in the Navy, I found his proposal to change this longstanding policy troubling. I was particularly concerned over the President's initial plan to change this policy through Executive order, and not allow for a full and fair discussion of the issues.

For that reason, I joined a number of my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee in requesting the President to delay any unilateral action until Congress could review this issue. I also asked Chairman DELUMS to hold hearings on this matter. Those hearings have now been concluded.

While I won't claim I went into these discussions with an open mind, I did feel it was important that the issue be discussed and reviewed by the committee. After hearing the various witnesses, pro and con, I have heard nothing which has persuaded me that lifting the ban will not have serious repercussions for the military.

The military cannot be a testing ground for sociological experiments. Its mission is to defend this Nation and its interests, not serve as a laboratory for untried theories. Yet, by lifting the ban, we will be forcing the military to move far ahead of the rest of society. The fundamental question which must guide our deliberations must be military readiness.

The issue is not whether homosexuals have served or can serve with honor. They have. The issue is not whether homosexuals can be integrated into police or fire departments. I know of no police departments that operate submarines or house their officers in barracks. And I strongly believe that this is not a civil rights issue. No one has a right, per se, to serve in the military. Many people are refused for many different reasons.

I also reject the argument that lifting the ban on homosexuals is no different from President Truman's decision to fully integrate blacks into the Armed Forces. The issue before us today is one of behavior and conduct. African-Americans were serving at the time of President Truman's Executive order, but in capacities which limited their ability to rise through the ranks. I join with Joint Chiefs Chairman Colin Powell in stating that we do the many brave African-Americans who served with such distinction a disservice by comparing their integration with the present question.

The military is a unique institution, with unique requirements. Many things which are tolerated or endorsed in society at large, are simply incompatible with the military. By definition, the performance of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, depends on them forming a unified team, where personalities and differences are subsumed into the larger goals of the mission. I emphatically disagree with those who state that allowing open homosexuals into the military will not affect that mission.

I believe that integrating open homosexuals into the military will have negative effects on morale, camaraderie, esprit de corps, and discipline—and consequently, on readiness. As a former commanding officer, I can readily testify to the importance of unit cohesion. The performance of a squadron, team, or company is directly and intricately linked with how well the personalities of its members mesh. We must ask: Will lifting the present ban harm the military? I believe it will, and therefore, I have cosponsored H.R. 667, which will enact the current restrictions on homosexuals in the military into law. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

QUESTIONS FROM THE HOLOCAUST

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, as the Holocaust Memorial Museum opened its doors to

the public, much has been said and written about this dark chapter in modern history.

One of the most moving works I have read in conjunction with the museum's opening is a poem by Richard Clayton Peet entitled "Questions."

I recommend it to you and my colleagues.

QUESTIONS

(By Richard Clayton Peet)

Why did they come to hate us so?
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 And force us to gas chambers go?
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 From where did their brute fury come?
 What evils turned their conscience numb?
 What demons made their passions rise?
 Why did the world not hear our cries?
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 They condemned our people not to live—
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 A people with so much to give—
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 Knew they not their sin and shame?
 Knew they not from whence they came?
 Feared they not eternal flame,
 For abominations in His name?
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 From ancient times we've known their
 rage—
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 Fear, pain and death in every age—
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 Untold victims have we lost,
 In blood-drenched seas of anguish tossed,
 From Babylon to Holocaust—
 Why, oh why, God, why?
 —To my grandfather on the dedication of
 the Holocaust Memorial, Washington, DC,
 April 22, 1993.

IN HONOR OF LITTLE LAKE CITY
 SCHOOL DISTRICT'S DAY OF THE
 TEACHER AND TEACHER OF THE
 YEAR, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1993

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 1993 Teacher of the Year for Little Lake City School District.

On May 12, 1993, the Little Lake City School District will hold a celebration in honor of the Day of the Teacher. This day has been set aside to pay tribute to the many current and retired teachers of the Little Lake City School District who have committed their careers to the instruction and growth of our youth.

On this day, the school district will pay special recognition to the 1993 Teacher of the Year, Eileen Ekinaka. The Teacher of the Year Award is presented to the individual who has demonstrated outstanding teaching and has gone above and beyond the call of duty. Ms. Ekinaka is such a person. She is a teacher who understands the complexities that go into the learning process and most importantly, she understands children.

To quote Ms. Ekinaka:

My success is not measured by salary or advanced degrees or private office space, but by my own satisfaction in knowing that

teaching is a worthwhile endeavor and finding in each day an exciting challenge.

John Pulice, superintendent of Little Lake City School District states:

Eileen is an outstanding teacher, loved by her students and respected by her peers. She has the ability to inspire all those with whom she comes into contact. She has my highest endorsement and best wishes as she begins her year as Little Lake's representative.

Mr. Speaker, Little Lake is one of the finest school districts in the State of California. It is with honor and pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes and congratulations to all of the teachers of Little Lake City School District and especially to the 1993 Teacher of the Year, Eileen Ekinaka.

IN HONOR OF WALTER WARREN
 ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE
 HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL
 WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DI-
 RECTORS

HON. DAN HAMBURG

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. HAMBURG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of the House to a distinguished constituent of mine, Mr. Walter J. Warren, on the occasion of his retirement from the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District board of directors after 24 years of service.

In commemoration of Mr. Warren's retirement, I extend my congratulations and thanks for the many years of service he performed on behalf of the water district and the people of Humboldt County. Mr. Warren was instrumental in the construction of a hydroelectric plant and industrial water pumping station, and in other improvements in the district's operation. He served the district board in the capacities of president and secretary/treasurer during his 24-year tenure. Mr. Warren's service and retirement will be celebrated by his Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District colleagues and the community on May 23.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing Mr. Warren happiness and continued success in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO PARTNERS IN EDUCATION PROGRAM

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a program in the community of Holland, MI, between the public schools and local businesses, the Partners in Education Program. It provides many benefits to students, teachers, the community and, of course, the dedicated business professionals of the Holland area.

Partnerships are formal, voluntary relationships between the schools and their communities for the purpose of enhancing education.

Through this program, we see the heightening of competitiveness and the creation of unique learning environments otherwise unavailable in a traditional school setting. The students have opportunities for leadership, career exploration, and lifetime-learning experiences as they prepare for the workplace of the 21st century.

The Partners in Education Program produces a shared vision between education and business. The special relationships involved in this program are multileveled and many-faceted and develop a unified purpose. With a shared vision, local businesses can be assured that there will be appropriately trained workers to accomplish their future goals.

Another benefit of this program is manifested in the area of competitiveness. There is no better way for businesses to be more competitive in the local and global markets than to assist their future employees in identifying and developing skills, knowledge and success-oriented attitudes. Partners in Education plays an important part in this process.

Through their participation in the Partners in Education Program, students are exposed to positive role models in local businesses. They observe adults making extra efforts to support education. It is beneficial for students to witness the dedication and cooperation of teachers and business partners as they work together to write more effective curricula. These interactions assist the students in their transition from the classroom to the real world. This program is an important bridge between the schools and the community.

There are also intangible benefits of the program to students, teachers and business people. The students enjoy the addition of an adult team member from outside the educational realm. The teachers sense that their efforts are more meaningful. And the business partners experience feelings of satisfaction as they observe the enthusiastic responses and personal growth of the students.

The following organizations have played crucial roles in the success of the partnerships: Holland Christian Schools, Holland Public Schools, Saugatuck Public Schools, West Ottawa Public Schools, Lakeshore Link, the Holland Educational Foundation, and more than 55 businesses in the Holland area.

The Partners in Education Program will continue to be proactive in order to be even more effective and to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

REMARKS AT THE SEMINAR ON CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I recently made the following remarks at the seminar on Civil-Military Relations in Democratic Societies at the National Defense University, concerning the relationship between Armed Forces and the societies they serve:

OPENING REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN CHARLIE ROSE, SEMINAR ON CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES, NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY, APRIL 19, 1993

It gives me great pleasure as Leader of the House Delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly to welcome all present to this, the second in the series of Rose-Roth seminars on "civil-military relations in democratic societies".

I should like to extend my thanks to the President of the National Defense University for making these excellent facilities available to us, and for the co-operation and support his staff has provided in organizing this seminar.

I am very pleased to be able to welcome to Washington colleagues and friends from the Assembly; and it gives me particular pleasure to welcome parliamentarians and staff from our "associate delegations".

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the work of the North Atlantic Assembly in developing co-operation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, let me briefly outline our activities.

The Rose-Roth Initiative, of which this seminar is a central part, was launched two years ago when, as the then recently elected President of the Assembly, I paid an official visit to Bucharest and Prague. Even during this brief visit, the sheer magnitude of the changes underway in these countries and the enormity of the political, economic and social challenges facing them were all too evident. Yet, it was equally apparent that the resources and experience available to deal with these problems were at best limited and at worst non-existent.

In this situation, and at a time when NATO governments had decided to offer the "hand of friendship" to former adversaries, it appeared to me that the North Atlantic Assembly, as the collective parliamentary voice of the Alliance, had a responsibility—even an obligation—to lend these countries all possible moral and practical support during this critical period of transition. Accordingly, and with the support of my Republican colleague, Senator Bill Roth, I decided to create an Assembly "outreach" program which would focus Assembly resources on assisting the development of parliamentary democracy in Central and Eastern Europe.

It seemed to us that as a well-established framework for parliamentary consultation and co-operation the North Atlantic Assembly constituted an excellent vehicle in which to integrate parliamentarians from the new democracies. The North Atlantic Assembly could play the same role towards Central and Eastern Europe that it had so successfully for many years within the Atlantic Alliance—as a forum for regular dialogue between parliamentarians, for the exchange of information, for improving awareness of different problems and perspectives, and finally and hopefully, creating greater understanding and confidence.

Two years on, and as I look around this room, I think we have achieved a great deal in creating the regular dialogue between parliamentarians of East and West. Our Initiative operates at three levels:

First, it has meant the active participation of parliamentarians from the twelve countries who are now "associate delegations" in the bi-annual meetings of the Assembly.

Second, it has involved the holding of special seminars on issues of particular interest to our new partners—on issues such as defence conversion, nuclear safety, or "minorities"—or on issues of regional stability—such as the Trilogy of seminars held in each

of the three Baltic states during the course of last year; and now the series on civil-military relations.

Lastly, we have initiated a program to help the development of parliamentary staff able to assist and advise in parliamentary work—something that we in our parliaments take for granted. This program allows staff from Central and Eastern Europe to spend periods of time at our Secretariat in Brussels or to join programs of two-week duration in which they are introduced to the organizations and issues with which they have to deal in their everyday work.

I am pleased that some of the staff with our associate delegations today have participated in these programs.

Today's seminar concerns an issue that is of immediate concern to us all—the question of civil-military relations. Ensuring an appropriate relationship between armed forces and the society they serve is an issue that all countries have to face. In democratic societies, this relationship is based on a fundamental principle—the subordination of the armed forces to democratically-elected political authorities.

It is not difficult to see why this principle of democratic political control is so crucial. Armed forces are created for the protection of their societies; their function is to serve and defend the population from which they are drawn. Yet, the very characteristics that are required in order to carry out this function means that they occupy a special and distinctive position in our societies.

In any society, the military represent a highly organized and disciplined group knit together by traditions, customs, working habits, and above all by the need to work together and depend on each other in times of crisis and conflict—a dependence that can literally mean the difference between life and death. Such dependence builds strong bonds and loyalties that few other professions can claim. It is these qualities that make the military profession different, and in some aspects sets it apart, from the rest of society. However, the aspect of the armed forces that distinguishes them most clearly is the fact that in most countries they have a monopoly on the possession of weapons and armaments; they are the sole controllers of organized armed force.

Given these characteristics it is not surprising that nations have sought to ensure that the military are kept a part of, rather than apart from, society at large; that they serve the nation and do not assume positions of dominance; and that through appropriate constitutional mechanisms armed force is only used under the express and direct authority of democratically elected leaders.

History has many examples of occasions when the military have led or dominated, rather than served, their societies—with unfortunate consequences. Some of you present today will have had direct experience of such periods when the military assumed a dominant role. Our new friends and partners from Central and Eastern Europe have also had their own experience in this field. In these countries the identification of the military with the Communist Party meant that civil-military relations had a very limited meaning. The term "political control" was robbed of any democratic content. Moreover, the military enjoyed a monopoly of power and information—the legacy of which is still felt today.

Too frequently our discussions of civil-military relations focuses on the role of the executive. Yet, to be truly democratic, political control must involve more than control

by civil servants—it must involve accountability to democratically elected representatives—that is to parliaments. As in all aspects of government, parliaments have an essential role in monitoring and scrutinizing defence policy and budget. The defence budget represents the culmination of the defence establishment requirements and, at the same time, it represents the contribution required from the tax payer—the electorate at large to whom parliamentarians are most directly responsible.

However, the constitutional function of oversight is only one element of parliamentary involvement with defence. Parliaments play an equally vital role in the broader dimension of civil-military relations—the identification of armed forces with their societies. Parliamentarians form an important bridge between the armed forces and the public. They have the task of explaining to public opinion the need for defence and defence expenditure, and of creating the public understanding and support for armed forces essential for healthy civil-military relations.

In today's world, the role of explaining and justifying will assume an even greater importance, and to do either convincingly we will need ourselves to understand the challenges our armed forces face and the new missions they will be required to fulfill. The security environment that we have known for so long has changed profoundly and with it our security needs. We have all reacted to these changes in the same fashion and with the same objective—to reduce the heavy burden of defence imposed on our societies by the Cold War. Yet, even as our countries embark on the reduction and restructuring of their armed forces we are only too aware of a turbulent and uncertain world replacing the sterile predictability of the Cold War.

Contrary to our early somewhat euphoric expectations, the threat and the actual use of force have not disappeared, as we see the in tragic and brutal conflicts in several parts of Europe. Unfortunately, the requirement for armed forces has not gone away but the demands of these forces are changing. As yet, our precise military needs are difficult to define. The uncertain and unpredictable environment provides little guidance for the shape or size of military forces.

The uncertain environment and the domestic pressure for reductions makes this a testing period for military officials and defence planners alike, their task made no easier by the knowledge that once discarded, military capabilities do not easily reappear.

Collectively NATO has made considerable efforts to adapt to the new environment and to ensure a common approach. The adoption of a new strategy and force structure was a major step forward, yet already the pace of change suggests that both need further modification and adjustment. The emphasis placed by the Alliance on dialogue and co-operation is now a central element of NATO strategy and our armed forces will be called in to play an increasingly important role in building confidence through military to military contacts and other measures.

Similarly, the Alliance has been making strenuous efforts to see whether and how NATO's substantial military potential can now be put to use in the various regional conflicts afflicting the European continent. Events in the former Yugoslavia have pushed the Alliance closer to the formal adoption of "peacekeeping"—using the term to cover a broad range of activities—as a formal mission for NATO's armed forces.

"Peacekeeping" or "Peacemaking" or "Peacebuilding" will pose new questions for

our armed forces and our defence planners, as operations in areas such as Somalia and the former Yugoslavia have already demonstrated. We will need to decide what priorities be given to these new missions; will they require special training, equipment, a readjustment of procurement programs? For some countries it will mean looking at personnel policies.

Tomorrow's soldier will need to be a policeman, diplomat, social worker, aid distributor and linguist all rolled into one. This raises the question of whether conscripts or professionals are best suited to these tasks. This is an issue I know many of you discussed already at the recent seminar in Salzburg—albeit apparently with few conclusions.

Likewise, the new security situation will place new demands on the policy and decision making process; and on the reconciliation of military and political views on what sorts of forces are required, when they would be deployed, with what objectives, and with what likely costs. Political leaders and their military advisers do not always see eye to eye on such issues; inevitably, their different perspectives suggests different priorities.

Likewise, the actual deployment of forces and the conduct of operations could place new strains on the relationship, between political and military leaders. The vexed question of Rules of Engagement illustrates the potential tension that can exist between military and political requirements: the military understandably seek flexible Rules of Engagement in order to maximize the protection of lives and assets, whereas political leaders will normally insist on restricted Rules in order to minimize the potential for escalation.

The conflict in the former Yugoslavia has provided a good indication of the sorts of problems that we will face in the future in deciding what role military force can play in regional conflicts of this nature. As the conflict in Bosnia has worsened, public outrage in all of our countries has intensified.

This public reaction illustrates yet another feature of the new environment that will complicate the lives of political and military leaders—the influence of the media and its effect on public opinion. Many of our people cannot understand why the military potential that we collectively maintain at great expense cannot be used in some way to stop the violence.

There is, of course, no easy answer to this, nor indeed, any easy solution—if we do nothing the horrors that we see every day on our T.V. screens unfold relentlessly; yet taking action carries with it incalculable consequences and could even produce a worsening of the situation—if that can be imagined—and what many refer to as “the quagmire scenario”. Nevertheless, I think for many people it is difficult to believe that the consequences of taking firm military action against the Bosnian Serbs—as being primarily responsible for the current situation—could possibly be worse than the tragedy that is currently under way before our eyes.

In these conditions, parliamentarians have the crucial task of assessing the strength of public reaction—of seeing whether the anger of our people will support the cost of military action not just in terms of resources, but more importantly in terms of the lives of our soldiers.

Hence these new conditions are creating new demands and new pressures to which we and our armed forces must respond. It is important that all of us—policy makers, mili-

tary men and politicians alike—understand and come to terms with the requirements of this new situation.

Let me finish with two brief observations.

I am sure that most in this room would agree that our armed forces occupy a very special place in all our countries. Not only for their unique characteristics as a profession to which I referred earlier; but even more because they represent the defense of our citizens and the guarantee of their freedom. There is, I believe in most countries a reservoir of respect and admiration for the men and women who serve in our armed forces. Our publics are prepared to support military spending when they see that it is being usefully employed. As legislators, it is for us to ensure that our armed forces are seen to be relevant; hence, helping to maintain the cohesion between them and the electorate.

Finally, I believe that the United States is an appropriate venue for this meeting because we have developed an effective system of civil-military relations in which military officers and civilian planners work together, in which the Congress ensures proper legislative input, and in which, above all, we enjoy open and frank debate about defense issues.

As most American present will know, Marshall Hall is also a particularly fitting meeting place for a seminar on civil-military relations. If one looks back at the figures in American history who have left their imprint on civil-military relations in the United States—men such as Lincoln, Eisenhower, Truman—then one man stands out: General George C. Marshall. George Marshall was one of that rare breed of man who served with great distinction in both worlds—military and political. He was first a soldier who displayed a fine understanding of politics and later a statesman who had personal experience of war and soldiering.

Many of our guests will remember George Marshall for his contribution to the reconstruction of Europe and the creation of NATO; but in the context of this seminar we should also record his influence on the development of civil-military relations in this country.

I hope these proceedings during the next three days will be suitably inspired by his memory.

CELESTE BROWN GOUGH CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MICHAEL HUFFINGTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. HUFFINGTON. Mr. Speaker, Celeste Brown Gough was born May 10, 1893, in Eureka, MO, a descendent of the 19th-century eminent families of Gen. George P. Dorris and the Honorable Joseph A. Brown, both of St. Louis. “CB,” as she was known, graduated from the University of Texas in 1915 with a BA degree in English and Latin. She participated in a demonstration march around the State Capitol, asking for the impeachment of then Gov. James E. “Pa” Ferguson. During World War I, she worked with the U.S. Government in Washington, DC, during which time she attended a reception dinner at the White House hosted by President Woodrow W. Wilson. During World War II, she experienced the empty nest syndrome: her only son volunteered for

service in the U.S. Navy on his 18th birthday, and her daughter married. CB was advised by her brother-in-law, at that time head of the 8th Service Command and also a psychiatrist, that the solution to her problems was work. At the age of 53, she joined the Department of Veterans Affairs in Dallas, TX, retiring in 1963 at the age of 70. Her family celebrates her 100 years of instilling into her descendants an outstanding sense of family and moral integrity, all enhanced by her remarkable sense of humor.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 125TH BIRTHDAY OF THE CITY OF RENO, NV

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution acknowledging Maj. Gen. Jesse Lee Reno and the 125th birthday of the city of Reno, NV, my hometown. Reno celebrated the 125th anniversary of its founding on May 9, 1868, with a birthday party on Saturday, May 8, 1993.

The city of Reno was named for Maj. Gen. Jesse Lee Reno, a Civil War hero in the Union Army. Prior to 1860, the area that came to be known as Reno, NV, was called Fuller's Crossing, named for the man who operated a ferry service across the Truckee River. From 1860 to 1868 Myron Lake acquired properties in the area. One of his accomplishments was building a bridge across the Truckee in the vicinity where South Virginia Street crosses the area that was referred to as Lake's Crossing.

In 1868, Myron Lake donated land to the Western Pacific Co. for use in building a railroad depot in the middle of his property. On May 9, 1868, the railroad held an auction to dispose of lots given by Myron Lake that they did not need. These lots from which the city ultimately grew were called Reno. The Western Pacific had named this lot Argentinia, referring to the silver mining heritage of the area, but in those days towns were named for heroes, and they saw into the future of the area with the establishment of their depot. They renamed the depot they called Argentinia to Reno for the auction sale.

The railroad track in Reno extended to Carson City and was built further up to Virginia City, making Reno a railhead—a key development to its future prosperity.

Jesse Lee Reno graduated from West Point just before the Civil War. Once assigned to war duty, he rose quickly through the ranks to become a first brigadier general. Two future Presidents who served under him were Hayes and Garfield.

General Reno led the Battle of Chantilly in Virginia at the head of the Union forces. The victory was credited with saving the Capitol, in Washington, DC.

His wife was the granddaughter of a man rescued during a battle in the Revolutionary War by Francis Scott Key, the composer of the “Star Spangled Banner.” Her grandfather was nearly blind. His question, “Is our flag still there?” figured in the song's ultimate lyrics.

General Reno was killed on September 14, 1862, leading Union forces at the Battle of South Mountain in Maryland.

It is my privilege to join in honoring Major General Reno and to congratulate the city of Reno on its 125th birthday. Happy birthday.

PROPOSED BTU TAX

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the body's attention to the Affordable Energy Alliance's opposition to the Clinton administration's proposed Btu tax. With a membership of more than 900 companies and organizations, this alliance believes as I do, that President Clinton's Btu tax would harm the business industry, the national economy, and consumers.

As we continue the debate about the economic consequences of President Clinton's proposed Btu tax, the business industry and my constituents are flooding my offices with their disapproval of this tax. This is not good business logic in a time when the Nation is rebounding from a recession.

Large corporations and industries such as gas and oil would not be the only ones to feel the economic consequences of this tax. The agriculture industry would also be hurt. The American Farm Bureau Federation estimates that nationwide the Btu tax would cost farmers an additional \$1 billion for energy, this is equivalent to about 2 percent of total net farm income.

Agriculture is an energy intensive industry. Once food products are harvested, they are stored in steel cans, and steelmaking is also an energy intensive industry. More importantly, and rarely realized would be the cost passed on to the consumer for the transportation of these food items to grocery stores. The trucks and trains that transport these food items would also absorb the higher cost of operating. The bottom line is that consumers would be stuck with the bill.

President Clinton's Btu tax would touch the economic livelihood of many other industries. The list includes the transportation, construction, lumber and logging, and industrial industry. All of these industries would ultimately pass this added cost on the consumer. Once again, President Clinton has missed his mark and is blasting the middle class.

I want to work with President Clinton to find ways to restore economic vitality and reduce our Federal deficit. However, President Clinton's Btu tax would open a Pandora's box that would target the wallets of consumers, and have a crippling effect on our economy. Reduced spending is the only way to reduce our Federal deficit, not new taxes.

DETROIT'S CHOICE—THERAPY OR SUICIDE

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to the attention of my colleagues the following May 6, 1993, Wall Street Journal column by J. Bruce Johnston. Mr. Johnston's column provides insight into why it would be a grave mistake for the House to approve H.R. 5, a bill which can only make our Nation's industrial sector less competitive.

DETROIT'S CHOICE—THERAPY OR SUICIDE (By J. Bruce Johnston)

Congress is now debating a bill that would outlaw the right to bring in permanent replacements for striking workers. Bill Clinton has promised his union friends, particularly the United Auto Workers, to sign the legislation as soon as it lands on his desk.

If all this comes to pass, government will be aiding the domestic auto industry's flight from reality. Today we hear the usual saber-rattling of the UAW and the Big Three as they get ready for their triennial contract talks this fall. Don't be fooled. Auto labor and management are dangerous co-dependents, and they've got a common strategy, which is to use politics to shift the damage from their dysfunctional relationship onto other parties, especially consumers and taxpayers.

The root of the problem is pattern bargaining. This is the UAW's time-honored practice of picking out the industry's most compliant company, wringing costly concessions from it, and then pressuring the entire industry to agree to the target pact or face a long strike from the UAW. The targeted company, naturally, develops a powerful interest in seeing its rivals loaded with the same costs.

Over the years, the idea that everything will be OK as long as all domestic competitors' costs go up together has induced a pervasive sense of unreality when it comes to labor costs. The income guarantees dished out by General Motors three years ago are a prime example. These obliged the company to pay 95% of its full wage package to union members who have not worked a day in years, and contributed mightily to GM's multibillion-dollar operating losses.

And that just scratches the surface. On top of premier wages, GM has been lured over the years into paying for everything from indexed cost-of-living bonuses to profit sharing, from deluxe early retirement packages to literacy pay for workers who can't read. When it's all added up, GM workers average well over \$40 an hour, compared with \$15 for all other American manufacturing workers.

Maybe Detroit could afford this sort of thing before other countries managed to evolve auto sectors with skills and technology to compete with our own. Those days are history. Caterpillar shook off the past when it recognized that its global customers no longer have to buy the UAW "pattern" to obtain good earth-movers and other heavy equipment. They can always turn to Japan's Komatsu.

Last year, Cat went up against the UAW in a famous test that ended only when the company started bringing in eager nonunion trainees. The war goes on. The UAW is prosecuting a campaign of vilification against CEO Donald Fites and his management team, and is hounding Congress to outlay

striker replacement so the union can reimpose the "pattern." Thus Cat could go the way of John Deere and Harnisfeger, which have shipped much of their production offshore, or International Harvester and Allis-Chalmers, which were "patterned" into bankruptcy.

You'd think the UAW would have learned something from this, and perhaps it has. At GM's Saturn plant and a few others, union workers take pride in cutting costs and boosting productivity. But at the UAW's central office, strategy is geared to an aging rank and file steeped in zero-sum labor politics. Their goal is to postpone the day of reckoning until they have their pensions, and then jump ship just before it crashes on the rocks.

The Cowardly Lions of Detroit—the Big Three auto makers—have struggled to escape this vise by biting every hand but the one turning the crank. They've ruthlessly cracked the whip on all their suppliers except the auto workers. At its Gary Works, for example, supplier USX has reduced its man-hours per ton of steel by almost 75%. The price of automotive steel is down 40% in real terms since 1980.

You could argue that steelworkers took a lot of pain that rightfully belonged to auto workers, because stomping down on suppliers was only a stopgap for the Big Three getting a handle on their own problems. Car prices have been one of the fastest rising parts of the consumer price index, just behind health care. Yet this money hasn't gone to shareholders or to investment in new technology. Indeed, GM has had to issue millions of new shares just to cover its staggering North American losses. Whatever has been gained from higher car prices, cheaper materials and improved productivity was gobbled up by the UAW, much of whose benefit package is indexed.

Why does this continue? In therapy-speak, the auto chieftains are submissive "enablers" to an abusive UAW spouse. Instead of suing for separation, they flail around trying to force others to subsidize their "pattern." With pro-labor Democrats back in charge, this dysfunctional odd couple now thinks it can hold things together by walling out foreign competitors and walling in domestic consumers.

Their political strategy has three elements. Over the years, the Big Three and the UAW have managed to erect a vastly expensive, first-dollar medical package for workers and retirees that's virtually unmatched in the world. Now CEOs and union bosses are lobbying side by side to shift the high cost of these foolish health-care guarantees onto the backs of taxpayers. They call this "health care reform."

Second, industry execs want Congress to impose crushing tariffs on car buyers who might prefer imports, thereby protecting Detroit's overpriced products from world competition. Already the Big Three have convinced the President that not slapping a punitive tax on imported mini-vans somehow constitutes a "freebie" for Japan. Ford's Harold Poling is pushing the idea that Japan can simply be ordered to zero-out its trade surplus according to a five-year timetable.

Finally—and a big reason the UAW is conspiring with the Big Three—the deal includes an all-out effort to kill striker replacement. You can't have realistic bargaining unless both sides share negotiating risk, and that means management needs to have the fallback of replacing striking workers. With the laws they seek, the UAW would achieve nirvana—its overpriced labor would be completely insulated from competitive reality.

How this campaign finally plays out in Washington will affect a lot of people far away from Detroit. If the auto elites and Congress succeed in enacting this grubby vision of the industry's self-interest, a few more gray-headed auto workers may get out with their golden parachutes intact, but they won't bequeath a viable auto industry to America. More and more of our best blue-collar jobs will disappear over the horizon. That's also the "pattern."

HONORING PROJECT INFO COMMUNITY SERVICES ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to give special recognition to Project INFO Community Services on the occasion of its 20th anniversary celebration on May 13, 1993.

Project INFO, a nonprofit human services organization, has served thousands of families throughout the greater Los Angeles County area. Established in 1972, due to the growing need to combat substance abuse problems, Project INFO relegated itself to the prevention and early intervention of alcohol and drug abuse, child abuse, and domestic violence.

Initially, in an effort to fulfill its mission and commitment, Project INFO established the Windows/Ventanas Family Communication Skills Program. The program focuses on the communication and problem solving skills of all family members, teaching each of them ways to prevent abusive behavior.

In 1978, due to the success of the Windows/Ventanas Program, Project INFO was awarded a grant by the National Institute on Drug Abuse to develop and initiate a prevention curriculum for fifth and sixth graders. The curriculum, entitled "Pickles and Jams," has been purchased by school districts from around the Nation, Guam and Samoa.

From 1979 to 1989, Project INFO administered and managed seven nutrition sites providing 700 daily meals to low-income seniors and frail elderly. Additionally, Project INFO has been funded by the Los Angeles County Office of Alcohol Programs to replicate its Windows/Ventanas Program in the Covina, Glendora, and Azusa communities. Since 1985, Project INFO also has prepared economically disadvantaged persons, including high school dropouts, to enter the work force through a Job Training Partnership Act funding grant.

In 1987, with funding from the California Department Alcohol and Drug Program, Project INFO developed the Assistance with Alcohol and Sobriety Uniting Latinas/Ayuda con Alcohol y Sobriedad Uniendo Latinas [AASUL].

For 20 years Project INFO has responded to the needs of the diverse communities it serves. What began as a small program with 5 employees has flourished to a staff of 40 dedicated, hard-working individuals, providing services through 9 programs at 5 sites.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor that I rise to recognize Project INFO Community Services on its 20th anniversary and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Project INFO for its un-

selfish commitment to the betterment of the young people, families, and communities of Los Angeles County.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 11, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Energy, focusing on energy conservation and fossil energy programs.

SD-116

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical aircraft programs.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund).

SD-406

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 636, to revise the Public Health Service Act to permit individuals to have freedom of access to certain medical clinics and facilities.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Jerry W. Bowen, of Arkansas, to be Director of the National Cemetery System, D. Mark Catlett, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Finance and Information Resources Management), Mary Lou Keener, of Georgia, to be General Counsel, and Edward P. Scott, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary (Congressional Affairs), all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on U.S. foreign policy and security interests.

SD-192

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the establishment of a United Nations International Criminal Court.

SD-419

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the bankrupt Manville Trust.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on enlisted personnel issues.

SD-116

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the government of the District of Columbia.

SD-192

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-106

Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-430

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 24, to revise the Federal judicial code to reauthorize and extend independent counsel law for an additional five years.
SD-342

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on proposed regulations to implement the 1988 Amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Points of Light Foundation, Court of Veterans Affairs, and Office of Science Technology Policy.
SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on S. 846, to improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for educational reform, focusing on title IV, and other education issues.
SD-430

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the state of the defense industrial and technology bases and Administration plans for fiscal year 1994.
SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 721, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1994-1998 for the Federal land and water conservation fund.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace.
SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
H-5, Capitol

MAY 19

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-96 future years defense program, focusing on the personnel compensation and benefits programs of the military services.
SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Labor.
SD-138

Armed Services
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-1996 future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Energy's environmental restoration and waste management programs.
SR-232A

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by a hearing on the Department of Veterans Affairs roles in geriatrics and long-term care.
SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 419, to provide for enhanced cooperation between the Federal Government and the United States commercial aircraft industry in aeronautical technology research, development, and commercialization.
SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-1996 future years defense program.
SH-216

Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs.
SD-419

MAY 20

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up S. 27, to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia, S. 277, to authorize the establishment of the National African American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution, S. 685, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1994-1997 for the American Folklife Center, S. 345, to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services at no cost, proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Election Commission, and to consider other pending committee business.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
S-5, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety.
SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 674, to require health warnings to be included in alcoholic beverage advertisements.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of George T. Frampton Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, and Daniel P. Beard, of Washington, to be Commissioner of Reclamation, both of the Department of the Interior.
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on coverage for mental addictive disorders.
SD-430

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation on veterans' reemployment rights.
SR-418

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.
S-5, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 329, to revise section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the purchase and use of broadcasting time by candidates for public office, S. 829, to revise the Communications Act of 1934 to regulate the length and certain other aspects of television commercials authorized by a political candidate, and S. 334, to revise the Communications Act of 1934 regarding the broadcasting of certain material regarding candidates for Federal elective office.
SR-253

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and to review the future years defense program, focusing on the state of the national defense industrial and technology bases.
SR-222

4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the De-

MAY 21

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and certain independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 24

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 544, to protect consumers of multistate utility systems, and an amendment to S. 544, to transfer responsibility for administering the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 from the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.

H-5, Capitol

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and the

future years defense program, focusing on chemical demilitarization and chemical defense programs.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-106

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.

SD-138

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.

S-5, Capitol

MAY 28

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 667, to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the procedures for the exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the United States by fraud, and on other proposed legislation on asylum issues, and to examine the implementation of immigration laws on preventing terrorism.

SD-226

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SH-216

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government, and ways of streamlining Government.

SD-192

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 12

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to review the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Report on the Roles, Missions, and Functions of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SH-216

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419